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HIGHLIGHTS OF PROVIDENCE-FALL RIVER-WARWICK, RI-MA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY DECEMBER 2000

Workers in the Providence-Fall River-Warwick metropolitan area averaged \$17.03 per hour during December 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney reported that white-collar workers averaged \$21.60 per hour and accounted for 51 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.23 per hour and represented 31 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 18 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$11.14 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 128 firms representing 232,100 workers in the Providence-Fall River-Warwick metropolitan area, which includes 41 cities and towns in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Seventy-nine percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Providence-Fall River-Warwick metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 45 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, computer systems analysts and scientists averaged \$28.93 per hour; registered nurses, \$24.26; social workers, \$15.53; and secretaries, \$13.64. Blue-collar occupations included machinists earning \$17.83 per hour, truck drivers at \$16.96, and hand packers and packagers at \$8.45. In the service occupations, cooks averaged \$11.11 per hour; janitors and cleaners, \$10.33; and nursing aids, orderlies and attendants, \$10.13.

National Compensation Survey, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA, December 2000
(continued)

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Providence-Fall River-Warwick area averaged \$17.77 per hour and part-timers earned \$11.25. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$15.78 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$12.35. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.40 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$19.29.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA National Compensation Survey December 2000 (Bulletin 3110-08). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Boston Information Office by calling 617-565-2327. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Boston by dialing 617-565-9167 and requesting document 9870.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Boston Information Office at 617-565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA, December 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.03	2.8	\$15.49	3.3	\$23.79	4.9
All excluding sales	17.16	2.7	15.54	3.2	23.79	4.9
White collar	21.60	3.1	19.60	3.6	27.90	5.8
White collar excluding sales	22.51	2.8	20.48	3.1	27.90	5.8
Professional specialty and technical	26.64	3.4	23.81	3.9	34.48	6.2
Professional specialty	28.58	3.7	25.70	4.5	34.69	6.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.87	5.6	29.95	5.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.93	1.7	28.93	1.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	28.93	1.7	28.93	1.7	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.75	6.0	26.71	6.4	27.42	3.4
Registered nurses	24.26	2.3	23.98	2.4	27.67	3.3
Teachers, college and university	51.22	7.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	33.49	7.6	23.83	12.1	35.22	8.9
Elementary school teachers	34.41	9.1	—	—	36.24	9.7
Secondary school teachers	35.03	8.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	34.91	9.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.56	9.2	13.84	6.7	22.00	8.7
Social workers	15.53	9.8	13.64	6.9	22.00	8.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	17.91	4.8	17.96	4.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.28	8.8	18.80	8.7	—	—
Radiological technicians	21.87	5.8	21.87	5.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	17.41	5.3	17.36	5.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.10	7.0	26.20	7.9	30.92	12.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.30	7.7	29.46	10.1	35.83	11.1
Financial managers	30.65	7.5	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	15.61	9.5	15.61	9.5	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	33.35	10.3	34.89	12.8	—	—
Management related	19.86	7.7	21.00	9.8	—	—
Accountants and auditors	21.72	8.8	21.72	8.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	16.09	8.1	—	—	—	—
Sales	14.87	14.3	14.87	14.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.45	4.7	7.45	4.7	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.12	2.8	14.00	3.0	14.53	7.1
Secretaries	13.64	5.4	13.99	6.1	—	—
Receptionists	11.24	3.7	11.21	4.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.07	7.2	9.68	7.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.54	7.7	13.41	10.5	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	12.68	11.6	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.19	12.7	15.19	12.7	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.47	8.3	14.47	8.3	—	—
General office clerks	13.63	4.4	13.62	4.5	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.75	5.8	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.26	16.2	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	13.23	4.4	13.10	4.6	15.47	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.36	5.8	17.45	6.4	16.71	3.7
Industrial machinery repairers	15.89	7.6	15.89	7.6	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.14	14.2	21.14	14.2	—	—
Machinists	17.83	1.1	17.83	1.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.19	4.3	11.18	4.3	—	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	11.50	7.8	11.50	7.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.25	2.9	11.25	2.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA, December 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
Assemblers	\$8.35	16.5	\$8.35	16.5	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.68	7.4	10.68	7.4	—	—
Production testers	13.22	15.2	13.22	15.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.27	4.8	15.32	4.9	—	—
Truck drivers	16.96	3.7	16.96	3.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.72	6.0	13.72	6.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.14	7.0	9.71	7.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.84	13.0	8.84	13.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.63	6.4	10.63	6.4	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	8.45	8.4	8.45	8.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.41	10.8	8.95	10.7	—	—
Service	11.14	4.8	8.80	3.4	\$16.80	4.8
Protective service	15.49	14.2	—	—	18.67	5.3
Police and detectives, public service	19.80	9.2	—	—	19.80	9.2
Food service	7.82	7.5	7.39	7.9	12.23	6.2
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.71	13.9	4.71	13.9	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.25	17.7	4.25	17.7	—	—
Other food service	9.09	8.2	8.64	9.0	12.23	6.2
Cooks	11.11	3.2	11.04	3.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.23	9.7	7.05	3.4	—	—
Health service	10.40	3.0	10.14	3.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.13	3.2	9.82	3.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.15	7.8	9.03	5.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.33	8.6	9.11	6.7	—	—
Personal service	10.85	12.5	9.39	13.9	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA, December 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.77	\$11.25	\$19.47	\$16.00	\$17.08	\$14.36
All excluding sales	17.74	12.01	19.84	15.99	17.25	—
White collar	22.30	15.52	23.24	20.90	21.58	—
White-collar excluding sales	22.68	20.29	24.23	21.69	22.51	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.95	24.15	29.95	24.58	26.64	—
Professional specialty	28.92	25.74	32.37	26.11	28.58	—
Technical	18.01	17.15	17.06	18.34	17.91	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.10	—	—	28.74	28.10	—
Sales	18.39	7.43	8.17	16.12	14.11	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.38	9.90	14.24	14.07	14.12	—
Blue collar	13.47	8.51	15.78	12.35	13.32	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.36	—	20.75	16.35	17.36	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.33	—	14.02	10.67	11.35	—
Transportation and material moving	15.40	—	16.02	14.00	15.12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.52	8.27	11.75	9.33	10.14	—
Service	12.56	7.53	15.49	8.65	11.14	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.9	6.8	3.6	3.8	2.7	28.7
All excluding sales	2.9	7.4	3.7	3.7	2.7	—
White collar	2.9	9.9	5.0	4.1	3.0	—
White-collar excluding sales	2.9	7.9	5.1	3.6	2.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.7	6.1	5.7	4.6	3.4	—
Professional specialty	4.1	5.9	4.8	5.3	3.7	—
Technical	5.3	5.4	8.4	5.3	4.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.0	—	—	7.5	7.0	—
Sales	13.4	6.1	8.0	15.8	12.9	—
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	7.9	5.2	3.2	2.8	—
Blue collar	4.5	8.6	6.1	4.8	4.4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.8	—	8.6	5.6	5.8	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.3	—	4.8	4.6	4.1	—
Transportation and material moving	4.9	—	4.6	8.7	5.3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.2	7.9	4.8	9.7	7.0	—
Service	5.5	6.1	5.8	3.7	4.8	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA, December 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$15.49	\$12.40	\$16.32	\$14.92	\$19.29
All excluding sales	15.54	12.69	16.33	14.91	19.06
White collar	19.60	17.09	19.96	18.12	22.74
White-collar excluding sales	20.48	19.29	20.65	19.10	22.46
Professional specialty and technical	23.81	22.24	23.98	20.66	27.16
Professional specialty	25.70	21.71	26.16	21.79	30.28
Technical	17.96	—	17.49	17.44	17.55
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.20	21.65	28.30	27.44	30.62
Sales	14.87	—	16.21	15.01	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.00	12.63	14.15	14.39	13.84
Blue collar	13.10	12.52	13.28	13.07	14.02
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.45	19.25	16.99	17.89	15.03
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.18	9.88	11.63	11.24	13.16
Transportation and material moving	15.32	—	15.17	14.82	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.71	10.52	9.31	8.90	—
Service	8.80	7.61	9.66	9.01	11.15
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.3	7.4	3.6	4.9	5.2
All excluding sales	3.2	7.1	3.5	4.8	5.0
White collar	3.6	15.0	3.6	4.9	5.4
White-collar excluding sales	3.1	9.4	3.3	4.0	5.3
Professional specialty and technical	3.9	9.3	4.3	3.9	5.8
Professional specialty	4.5	9.8	5.0	5.3	6.1
Technical	4.9	—	4.6	8.0	4.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.9	18.9	7.7	7.6	17.6
Sales	14.3	—	12.9	12.9	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	10.4	3.1	4.6	3.8
Blue collar	4.6	10.1	5.1	6.5	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.4	13.3	7.4	9.5	6.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.3	8.0	4.5	5.3	4.3
Transportation and material moving	4.9	—	5.4	5.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.5	14.7	8.1	8.7	—
Service	3.4	6.1	3.6	3.5	3.0

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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